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MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign-General Margallo, Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish fe seventy of his men were killed in battle with the Riffians. = German feeling against Russia has been much aroused by the recent Franco-Russian demonstrations. === The Russian fleet left Toulon for Ajaccio. === Two deaths from cholera occurred in Kiel. ==== Emperor Francis Joseph is said to have decided to dissolve the Reichsrath.

Domestic.-Patrick Eugene Prendergast, the assassin of Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, was committed to the Cook County Jail by a Coroner's jury; the excitement in Chicago over the crime has subsided. === Much interest was felt in Washington over the Brazilian situation, particularly in view of the orders for the sailing of the New-York. === Admiral Skerrett has been transferred to the command of the Asiatic Squadron, relieving Admiral Irwin, detached. ==== A snowstorm raged in Northern New-Y rk.

City and Suburban .- W. H. Riley, a member of the importing firm of that name, was arrested on the Umbria, charged with defrauding the Government by undervaluations. The president of an Orange, N. J., bank has been forced to resign in consequence of recklessners in lending money and discounting bills. The swift steam yacht Feiseen has been purchased by the Brazilian Government for use

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Fair; slight changes in temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 51 degrees; lowest, 41; average, 44%.

The assassination of Mayor Harrison raises an interesting question regarding the selection of his successor. There is considerable difference of opinion among Chicago officials as to the provision of the law on the subject; from which it may be inferred that such an occurreace has been regarded as so remotely probable that no specific provision in reference to a case of this kind has been made. Undoubtedly, however, a special election will be held, probably after thirty days' notice; meantime it is possible that the city may be without an official head. Mr. Harrison was elected a year ago for a term extending through next year.

The decrepit condition of the Democratic cause in Ohio is suggested by the well-authentieated report which comes from East Liverpool that the party managers are planning for a demonstration against ex-Governor Campbell when he speaks there this week, with the hope that it will react in favor of Neal, the Democratic candidate for Governor. East Liverpool is a centre of the pottery interest, and Protection sentiment is strong there. The design which has been exposed is thereby rendered

If the Democrats in Congress do not carry out the party mandate as embodied in the Chicago platform for the repeal of the tax on State bank notes, it will not be because of a lack of bills on the subject. No less than thirteen measures have been introduced with the object of furnishing what Chairman Wilson calls a "flexible currency," and seven of them provide for the repeal of the existing tax. Opinions differ as to the significance of the vote in the House on Friday, but the large majority in favor of the Springer resolution apparently inlicates a strong opposition to the revival of

Senator Murphy, who was in town yesterday, is not "whooping things up" for the Democratic party in this State. He has returned to Wash- its property, thus compelling the city to buy at | chine in this State, and to warn the Adminis-

raining at Maynard have told against him

It is a satisfaction to call attention again to the excellent work done in behalf of the anti-Maynard cause by the fearless and independent "Staats Zeitung." Its revolt against the candidate whom the Democratic party, with amazing audacity, has set up is significant of a good deal. Beyond doubt, this influential paper speaks for thousands of German voters whose sympathies ordinarily are with that party. There has been no clearer statement of the core of the Maynard issue than this, from our German neighbor: "With his (Maynard's) nomination, a moral element entered into this otherwise uninteresting campaign-a question of the gravest significance, which concerns not only the political understanding of the people, but their conscience as well. . . . Maynard must be beaten, whatever the cost, and so badlywith so large a majority-that no like crime will be attempted in the future."

SENATORS SHERMAN AND GORMAN.

In the closing debate on silver in the Senate, two notable speeches set forth very effectively the position of the two great parties. Senator Sherman spoke with great power, the more because it was his intolerably scornful arraignment of the Democrats which forced them to do something, and when thirty-nine of them had signed a dishonorable compromise it was Senator Sherman who promptly declared that not one Republican vote would be cast for it. According to Democratic statements, his emphatic announcement of that fact to President Cleveland brought about the declaration by the President which killed the compromise. Senator Gorman, the recognized leader of the Democrats in the Senate and chairman of the Executive Committee which framed this compromise, replied with his well-known ability and adroitness, but only made it more clear that the Democratic party had almost unanimously determined to force its own President to abandon the measure to which he was publicly committed, and Mr. Gorman directly charged that only Senator Sherman with the Republican votes prevented the success of that effort. Senator Gorman does not pay any attention to the fact that the President would have been humiliated by his own party, but he charges that a practically united Democratic vote would have carried through a compromise had not Senator Sherman held the key of the situation, and forced upon the Democrats the bill proposed by their own President. The question will be asked again, how far

Secretary Carlisle represented the President in negotiating with Mr. Gorman's committee. Members of that committee, prominent and well-known Democrats, declare with emphasis that the Secretary caused them to understand that the compromise proposed would be acceptable to him and to the President. The sudden change of attitude, if this be so, recalls that memorable performance regarding the payment of new Treasury notes in silver, which started the panic of 1893. Secretary Carlisle gave out Thursday night, April 20, a written statement which the world understood as a strong argument for paying the Treasury notes in silver. On the night of April 23 the President gave out a statement denying that payment of such notes in silver had "at any time been determined upon or contemplated by the Secretary of the Treasury or any other member of the present Administration." It then judged by most people that Mr. Carlisle had been allowed to go far enough to feel the public pulse, and that public hostility to the step in view had then brought out an emphatic contradiction from the President. If the Secretary was also permitted to go far enough with the compromisers to elicit the determination of the Republicans in Congress and the tone of public opinion, and the President then received such information that he decided that the compromise must be beaten, the declaration of Senator Gorman holding Senator Sherman and the Republicans entirely responsible for

the result may be understood. In his speech Mr. Sherman also sets forth very strongly the necessities of the Treasury, and his reason for feeling that a provision for issue of bonds should have been part of the bill. It was answered by Mr. Gorman that the Republicans left a bankrupt Treasury to the Democrats. But it is not the fact that the Treasury reserve was reduced below \$100,000,-000 until some time after President Cleveland's inauguration. Further, it is the fact that the profound distrust of a change of National policy, which the conduct of the Democrats in the Senate has so fully justified, was the direct cause of those exports of gold which began in November after the election, and quickly became so large that \$26,000,000 in gold went out between the Democratic victory in November and the inauguration of the President. This outgo of gold cut down the Treasury reserve from \$124,000,000 to \$106,000,000. The Treasury was not bankrupt in Republican hands, and would not have become bankrupt had there been no change of National policy. If it has become bankrupt at all, in Mr. Gorman's sense, that is one of the consequences of the great change which has found later results in the closing of half the manufacturing works in great industries.

LET HIM ANSWER. Mr. Boody wanted some facts. He has demanded a campaign of education, and objected that he was being slandered whenever his opponents criticised his government and failed to produce legal proofs sufficient to make a court declare him and his auction-room masters guilty of crime. He has in effect demanded that the statements concerning corruption in the administration of the affairs of the city be made good in detail, or that the campaign against him on moral grounds be dropped and the opposition assume a mere partisan character. The meeting in the Academy of Music on Saturday night granted his request. Mr. Gaynor and ex-Mayor Low indulged in no generalities, but with specific statements analyzed the history of his Mayoralty, and stripped from it the cloak of respectability and the pretence of municipal progress due to his efforts, under which he has sought to delude the people of Brooklyn to give his masters another lease of power. He now has some facts.

Mr. Gavnor was merciless in his arraignment of the frauds committed under the Mayor's eyes, and unrelenting in the directness with which he traced unlawful acts home to the Mayor's door. Perhaps Mr. Boody can prove that he did not sign a contract to rent from the Long Island Water Supply Company for a long term of years 200 hydrants at \$35 apiece, after the passage of the bill for the condemnation of suffice to drive from power the Democratic ma-

ington to vote on the Repeal bill, but imme- great expense a valuable right of its granting. diately after its passage will come again to Perhaps he can prove that he was not willing New-York and remain till after the election. It to compromise the elevated railroad tax quesis understood that he will practically have tion on a valuation for the future of \$140,000 a charge of the State campaign. Such assistance mile, and that it was only owing to popular as he can render seems to be sorely needed. protest that he was compelled finally to make Sheehan's plaintive appeal for "competent it \$200,000 a mile. Perhaps he can prove that speakers" has been in vain, and the sledge- he was not willing to settle the \$1,500,000 of hammer blows which Democrats have been back taxes they were owing for \$250,000, until protests compelled a compromise for over \$600,-000. Perhaps he can prove that he did not favor the repeal of the Cantor act, and did not assist the Ring corporations to get possession of the streets of Brooklyn at an extremely low figure, when others were offering much higher sums for the franchises. Perhaps he can prove that Mr. Gaynor's statements concerning the Columbian frauds are false. If so, he should do it.

Mr. Low's speech gave him other facts quite as definite to think upon. Mr. Boody has been glorying in the miles of pavement laid by him and in the low tax-rate as compared with that under Mr. Low. The latter showed that he reduced the city's debt, and at the same time made each year pay its proportion of the expense for public improvements, while his successors had charged their improvements upon future generations, and at the same time enormously increased the city's debt.

Thus with great exactness did these two men present the issues and frame an indictment against Mr. Boody. It is an indictment that holds him up before the public as the abject tool of knaves, if not himself a knave. He can only swer it by proving their statements to be false. Th's they have given him every chance to do, by quoting documents and dates and figures. It will not do for him longer to plead ignorance of the wickedness of his political associates, or talk of the purity of his motives, in the face of this arraignment. Such an answer would prove him quite as unfit to be Mayor as though he were himself the thief. He must show that the accusations are not true. Let Mr. Boody answer.

THE ISSUES AS A WHOLE.

So far as the citizens of New-York are con cerned, the only opportunity to pass immediate judgment on the Democratic party as to the kind of government it is providing at Washington and Albany arises in the choice of State officers. In our system few people vote on a single distinct issue. The votes of Americans are east upon the case between the parties as a whole. The verdict of the polls is so interpreted. If Democratic State officers are elected in New-York, Democratic organs and orators will ardently proclaim that the approval of the Empire State has been expressed, not merely in favor of a dishonest man, an election thief, for Judge of the Court of Appeals, nor in favor only of the substitution of the government by bosses for the government of public opinion freely expressed; nor in favor of a discredited State ticket, but of all of these and of the reckless and preposterous behavior of the Democratic party at Washington. It will be boastfully claimed that the sentiment of this community of business men, this centre of capital and enterprise, this chief manufacturing city, this chief importing district, has registered its approval of the series of monumental follies of which the official Democratic party has been extricate the country from the financial embarrassments which its election and his precipi-

Since the people last voted the Democratic party has supplied them with a good many things to think about; with a Secretary of the Treasury who selects a moment when the country is on the verge of financial panic and acute industrial distress to declare creased the State's expenses. that he proposes to reverse the policy of Congress by redeeming Treasury notes issued with the declaration that they express the policy of the Government to maintain all ver coin; and who, as the Administration's chief | it has no debt of any sort. financial officer in the long battle of the Demoeratic party with itself to secure the redemption of its pledges to repeal the Sherman act, is found constantly coquetting with compromisers and financial heretics of all grades and people with an Attorney-General who, being that officer of the Government charged to enforce the Interstate Commerce act upon railroads, retains his associations in boards of directors of roads amenable to that act, and leaves his office at Washington to attend their meetings and to get himself re-elected. The Democratic party has supplied the country with three months of cruel anxiety, agitation and unrest, during which time all business enterprise has been hampered and embarrassed, hundreds of reasonably successful business ventures forced into liquidation by the unneces sary fall of values and by the sudden with drawal of capital, millions of dollars actually lost, tens of thousands of workingmen driven into idleness-and all because the Democratic party was persistently, audaciously refusing to redeem a distinct promise on the strength of which it came into power. If Republican officials are not elected in the State of New-York, every organ of Democratic opinion will at once claim that all this has been approved, and every faithless Democratic Senator and Congressman will cry out that his course has been vindicated.

In this State, too, the voters have new issues to confront. Despite outrageous efforts to keep the facts concealed, it has come out that a bank has been wrecked and hundreds of thousands of depositors' money stolen under circumstances that involve a group of Democratic State officeholders and politicians. Every vote cast for the Democratic State ticket will be interpreted to mean that the voter approves of the course of Attorney-General Rosendale in omitting to enter judgment on two actions brought against this bank for two months, while the bank wreckers were scurrying around to get under cover, It will be claimed to mean that the Banking Department is innocent in having consumed nearly three weeks after the bank was placed in the hands of receivers in its "examination," the receivers meanwhile being kept out of the property and away from the facts which, so soon as they were ascertained, result ed in the arrest of the bank wreckers. It will be claimed to mean that the people do not object to having hundreds of thousands of their money deposited in a bank in which State officers are stockholders, and by a Treasurer who, having conferred this favor on the bank, immediately requires the bank to confer a favor on him by lending him \$50,000 of the money he has deposited. It will mean that the debauchery of the civil service in Washington and in this State is not objected to, that high posts of diplomatic trust can be sold outright for subscriptions to a Democratic campaign fund, that the consular service can be looted and the departments at Albany given over to the furtherance of Democratic factional success. Democratic victory in this State will be held to mean all these things, as well as Maynard, and, taken with Maynard, they ought to be enough to bring such a protest from the people as will

tration and its party in Congress that the commercial people of New-York are not to be triffed with, abused and injured with impunity.

THE INCREASE OF STATE TAXATION Governor Flower, in the course of his amazing defence of Isaac H. Maynard-the defence containing an admission that Maynard was a thief-turned aside to pat himself on the back by saying: "What have the Republicans got to attack us on anyway? Look at the State administration. It has been such that all that it costs the people for their schools and for all their other State institutions and their State government is one-quarter of a cent on a hundred dollars."

Mr. Flower thus seeks to convey the impression that his administration is an economical one. It is surprising that he should venture to make such an assertion here in New-York, for every reader of its newspapers will remember their description of Mayor Gilroy's indignation the other day when he was informed by the State Controller that the State taxes of New-York County have been increased \$1,166,123 91 the present year, as compared with last year. In Kings County also the Democratic county officials were annoyed by hearing from Albany that the State taxes of that county had been increased \$327,748 73. And so on throughout the State; in every county the State taxes are higher than they were a year ago. Mr. Flower's cheap State government" has increased the direct State tax from \$7,784,848 16 in 1892 to \$19,418,192 08 in 1893; an increase of \$2,633,-343 92. Nor does this statement fully expose the extravagance of Mr. Flower's administration. The receipts from the indirect taxes, the corporation and inheritance taxes, which are used to pay the bills of the State government, increased from \$3,535,573.06 in 1802 to \$5,101,-704 25 in 1893. While, therefore, the cost of the State government as indicated by the total of the united direct and indirect State taxes was \$11,320,421 22 in 1852, it has been increased in 1893 to \$15,519,89633; an increase of \$4,199,-

Perhaps Mr. Flower would like to have the financial record of his administration compared with that of the last Republican Governor, Alonzo B. Cornell. In the final year of Mr. Cornell's administration, 1882, the direct State tax was \$6,820,022 29, and the receipts from the indirect taxes amounted to \$1,583,445.86; making a total of \$8,403,468 15-a contrast to Mr. Flower's \$15,519,89633 in 1893. Mr. Flower's friends may say that the State has grown since 1882; but they will get no comfort from more recent statistics. Take the record of the Legislature of 1890, the last one which was Republican in both its branches. That year, 1890, the direct State taxes were \$8,619,748 17, and the receipts from the indirect taxes were \$2,551,064 39; making a total of \$11,170,812 56; or \$4,249,083 77 less than the \$15,519,896 33 record of Governor Flower and the Democratic Legislature.

The taxpayers would do well to look over the State's tax ledger the last four years. Here

Direct State Indirect State Taxes. \$8,619,748 17

No comment can be made upon this statement so far as it concerns the year 1891, because of guilty since its President called it together to the fact that the Legislature was divided politically, the Senate being Republican and the Assembly Democratic, and, moreover, the United States Government paid into the State Treasury that year the sum of \$2,200,000 from the Direct Tax Fund, and thus paid part of the bills of the Legislature. The last two years, however, as is evident, Governor Flower and the Democratic Legislature have largely in-

imposition of taxes for the support of the State government, and then the State was engaged kinds of money at par, only in depreciated sil- in paying off its war debt-while at present

MONEY AND BUSINESS. Whether Wall Street has had its boom, or is just beginning one, there is at least no question about the strength and expansion of the stock classes. The Democratic party has supplied the market last week. Following the defeat of compromise in the Senate, stocks have gained sage of repeal in the House. In the week which began with that vote the average prices of stocks rose \$3.86 per share, but at that point it halted, and two full months have been A week ago, when President Cleveland's declaration put an end to compromise, the average of stocks was almost exactly where it was a week after repeal passed the House, and it advanced last week \$2.67 per share for railroad stocks, and \$4.98 for trusts. But the figures are less significant than the fact that the market met really heavy selling by London, a single day's sales on foreign account amounting to \$3,500,000, and yet continued to advance, while the market for bonds became large for the first time in months, and sales amounted to \$11,-500,000 for the week. A reported increase in railroad earnings helped, for it was the first week for several months in which earnings reported had not shown a decline in comparison with last year. The increase was small, and much more than the whole of it was on one road running into Chicago, while much more than the whole of it was also on two southwestern roads in which there has been a change of policy. Any increase, though, was encouraging after the heavy decline of last month.

The enormous accumulation of idle money at financial centres stimulates speculation greatly, and wheat scored a substantial advance of 21/2 cents for the week, though in most other products different results followed. Wheat receipts were a little larger than the week before, and have been 12,200,000 bushels in the past two weeks, against 17,500,000 last year, when the movement was quite unprecedented. But exports do not correspondingly increase, and amounted to 3,327,525 bushels, flour included. from both coasts, against 4,078,212 last year, and in four weeks past have been 12,038,957 bushels, against 14,991,540 last year. Notwithstanding the great accumulation of wheat, the cheapness of money and the remarkably low prices seemed to tempt purchases. Corn is again going abroad in large quantity, in four weeks 3,784,760 bushels having been exported. against 2,916,913 last year, but late advices promise a liberal yield and prices fell a little. Oats rose only a fraction, while pork products closed a shade lower. Oil rose 2 cents and coffee a fraction, but the speculation is not large enough to mean anything. Cotton sales exceeded 1,000,000 bales, and the price steadily declined. During the month 1,372,278 bales have come into sight, against 1,292,610 last year, and the exports have been 23,000 bales larger, but the takings of Northern spinners have been 55,000 bales smaller than last year. Stocks in sight have increased 114,000 bales more than last year for the month.

The root of the difficulty is now, as it really has been for months, in the industrial situation. There, in spice of all improvement in the money markets and in prospects about silver, the gain is not yet satisfactory. The actual passage of the Silver bill may cause more buying by merchants, but up to this time the situation is only a fraction better than in August, and in some industries not better. The takings of Northern spinners show in cotton manufacture a decrease of 30 per cent compared with last year, though most of the mills are operating, at least in part, and prices of goods have scarcely changed. Rather better orders were reported last week, but the business is extremely narrow. In boots and shoes the decrease in Eastern shipments was 28 per cent in October, compared with last year, but there are reported more numerous though small orders, with many urgent requests for speedy This feature, which also appears in part of the woollen goods trade, is good as proof that stocks of dealers have been reduced during months of stagnation, but not good as showing a disposition to buy only for immediate and

The woollen and the iron manufactures, pre cisely those which are most likely to be affected by the change of tariff, give the faintest indications of improvement. Better collections are reported, but scarcely any increase in the demand for woollen goods. The sales of wool in October have been 9,207,152 lb, against 21,975,000 last year, which would mean little if there had been full buying in previous months, but there has not been a single month since May in which purchases have been half as large as last year, and of the small purchases reported a part is known to be for speculation. The iron manufacture shows a small gain in two directions. A few more wire and nail works and machine shops are employed, and one or two of the rail mills, in order to keep their force together, have begun manufacturing now the rails which they expect regular customers to want next year. These differences have put three more furnaces at work, so that the weekly output slightly increases. But prices do not improve, the demand at the West for bar iron, and both there and at the East for building purposes, is less than it was a week or two ago, and both output and consumption still appear to be smaller than in September. There is also evidence in lower prices that the manufacture of minor metals does not revive.

The continued depression of industries, with complete recovery in banking and financial matters, will attract more attention in the future if the situation does not change. The accumulation of idle money is surprisingly large. The banks of this city report \$157,000,000 in cash on hand, and though money is very cheap and commercial loans have been more freely offered, the market is very unlike that of a year ago. The shipment of half a million gold by the Lucania scarcely seems explained by the course of exchange. Cotton bills are coming in somewhat freely, and the excess of exports over imports for October must be large, not because exports increased, for there has been little gain, if any, over last year, but because imports for four weeks at New-York have been \$29,230,700, against \$48,668,056 last year. After ample allowance for inflated prices of sugar and coffee imported last year, it would still seem that the value of all merchandise imports for the month can only be about \$55,000, 000, or \$32,000,000 less than the exports. In such a state of facts, imports of gold would be natural if securities were not coming instead. The Treasury last week began to recover its gold reserve, gaining \$1,900,000, while putting out \$3,300,000 in more legal tenders and silver than it took in. Its condition, as Senator Sherman urges, is such as to require the speedy attention of Congress.

Democrats who do not believe in cheating any more than they believe in Maynard are in duty bound to remember that the voters whom "Tim" Sullivan was caught colonizing were intended as much in aid of the Demo cratic State ticket as of the Democratic judicial ticket, or of the Tammany ticket, or of "Tim"

Republicans throughout the State ought not to overlook the eminent merits of their candidate for Attorney-General. The Hon. Theodore E. Hancock is a leading member of the bar in Syracuse and one of the most brilliant lawyers in the State. He was admitted to the bar about twenty years ago and his advance has Mr. Flower was imprudent in calling atten- been steady and rapid. Early in life he gave of his predecessor, and to nullify an act tion to the cost of his administration. One has promise of a brilliant career, and those who have known him long are not prised at the high place which he has attained. The Democratic candidate against him is the present Attorney-General, Mr. Rosendale, who has shown the proper degree of subserviency to the Democratic machine, and whose connection with bank wreckers and the like does not entitle him to the confidence of the people. Mr. Hancock should be earnestly supported, for he is in every way the superior of his opponent and would conduct the office in the interest of all the people of the State.

The repeal of the Silver Purchase act is assured. Why? Because there are 21 Democrats in the Senate against free coinage. But some one will say there are 23 Democrats in its favor Yes, yes; but there are 27 Republicans against free coinage and only 10 for it. It is a great Democratic victory, though, and no one would suppose from reading Democratic newspapers that the Republicans were "in it" at all.

The registration figures from Brooklyn are full of encouragement. The total for the four days is more than 20,000 greater than in the year when the last election for Mayor took place, and only about 2,500 less than in the Presidential year, while it is 44,000 more than in 1889, when Mayor Chapin was elected the second time. This is extraordinary. It shows that the people of Brooklyr are thoroughly aroused by the iniquities of the Ring and determined to make an end of them. The large number registered on the last two days shows, too, that Mayor Boody has made no progress in his campaign to secure a re-election. The Republican outlook for Brooklyn is exceedingly bright, but the friends of good government there should not make the mistake of thinking that the victory is already won. This last week should be a week of steady work. The battle will not be fought out until the sun goes down on Tuesday of next week.

PERSONAL.

Charles Belmont Davis, who has been appointed consul at Florence, is a son of the well-known Managing Editor of "The Philadelphia Ledger," Mr. L. Clarke Davis, and the brilliant writer, Mrs Mr. L. Clarke Davis, and the brilliant writer, Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis. He is a well-educated and accomplished young man, has done good work in journalism and literature, and has many friends in Philadelphia, who are delighted with his appointment. Mr. Davis will represent the United States at Florence with dignity and ability. He is a brother of Mr. Richard Harding Davis.

The famous archaeologist, Dr. Karl Humann, the discoverer of Pergamon, has just finished the ex-cavations undertaken three years ago at Magnesia, in Asia Minor. The fine collection of sculpture and inscriptions will be placed in the Berlin Museum.

A Pittsburg mariner, Captain Kingston, has just finished three small sail boats of thirty-four, twenty-six and twenty-three feet length, respec twenty-six and twenty-three feet length, respec-tively, on a new principle to prevent their capsiz-ing, and with these he has started on an expedi-tion to the Arctic Sea. He will sail down the Mis-sissippi to the Gulf, and thence around Cape Horn, and proposes to reach Herrell Island, 200 miles north of where the Jeannette was lost. The captain has ten people in his expedition, including his wife and his brotherlyn-law's wife. At New-Orleans the two smaller boats will be abandoned and the trip made in the largest one.

Lieutenant Horatio N. Crane, the oldest living member of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of Boston, has just entered upon ninety-first year. He joined the "Ancients" for eight years ago, was elected second lieutenant 1854, and in 1854 reached the grade of lieutenat which he now holds.

The first person to receive a decoration from the new Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha was Baron Lud-wig von Embden, of Hamburg, a nephew of Heinrich Heine, the poet. The Duke decorated him in recognition of his services in the publication of a biography of his famous uncle.

Another Boston novelist has been appointed to a public office in the person of John T. Wheelwright, who has been placed upon the Gas Commission by Governor Russell. Colonel Wheelwright is thirty-eight years old and was graduated from the Harverd Law School in 1838.

MR. ASQUITH.

A MINISTER WHO KNOWS HIS OWN MIND AND SAYS WHAT HE MEANS.

London, October 18. A patriotic Scotchman-or, as I believe he prefers to be called, Scot-remarked last week apropos of Lord Elgin's appointment as Viceroy of India, that Scotland now governed the Empire. He cited in proof Mr. Gladstone, who is Prime Minister, Lord Rosebery, who is Foreign Minister, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Minister of War, Lord Aberdeen, who is Governor-General of Canada. He might also have cited Lord Kintore, who is Governor of South Australia; Sir R. W. Duff, Governor of New South Wales; Lord Hopetoun, who is Governor of Victoria: Lord Glasgow, who is Governor of New-Zealand; Sir Robert Hamilton, Governor of Tasmania; Sir Henry Loch, Governor of the Cape and High Commissioner of South Africa, and

Our patriotic Scot cited, however, Mr. Asquith. Home Secretary, and there he made a mistake. Mr. Asquith is not a Scotchman, but an Englishman. He was born in Yorkshire, educated in London and at Balliol College, Oxford; is a member of the English Bar, and has always practised at the English bar. He has nothing in common with Scotland except canniness and force of character, and that very remarkable power of getting on in the world which Englishmen are wont to admire in Scotchmen; rather regretfully, sometimes, and perhaps sometimes jealously.

Mr. Asquith's speech at Glasgow yesterday has once more made him a topic of the hour. A speech-one speech more or less in this speechridden country is ordinarily no great matter. A great many speeches are made to be reported. to be read or not read, as the case may be, and straightway to be forgotten. Even the party leaders are not always sure of attention. Mr. Goschen has spoken twice or thrice-I really forget which-within the last ten days; no man, or few men, regarding. They were good speeches, timely, pointed, readable, and no doubt interesting to those who heard them. But they died with the day of their delivery, or next day at latest. Lord Randolph Churchill has spoken twice, and is to speak, I believe, some twenty times more during the autumn and winter. The two speeches already delivered were excellent. but it would be rash to describe the effect of them as permanent, or as indicating any new departure in politics, or any measurable deflection of public opinion. Lord Salisbury himself spoke yesterday at Preston, while Mr. Asquith was speaking at Glasgow. His address to the people of that important Lancashire town was one of his best, and deserves more consideration than it will get in America. But neither in England nor in America will it be supposed to announce a new policy or a new programme.

Mr. Asquith happens to be in a position where his deliverances are certain to be scanned and scrutinized from another motive than mere curiosity, or pleasure in oratorical or literary merit, both of which he possesses. He has, to a great extent, created this position for himself. He is one of the chief members of an administration presided over by an eminent statesman who has carried the art of ambiguous speech to lengths never before attained. Mr. Gladstone's proficiency fect of the art of mystification is to make people turn to his colleagues for light on the dark places which their chief declines to illumi-From most of them little or no light is to nate. be had. They are too timid, too docile, too submissive to their leader, or too ignorant of his purpose and of their own, to make a clear statement on any doubtful point. Mr. Asquith is none of these things. He is neither timid nor ignorant, and he proves his loyalty to his leader by loyalty to his principles, and by that frankness of speech which the people value none the less highly because in Mr. Gladstone they seek for it in vain. This is no reflection on Mr. Gladstone. It is but a sketch of the method he is known to prefer, and avows that he prefers. It has often served his purpose well, and never so well as when his Delphic utterances are expounded by a more outspoken colleague, and by fr. Asquith most of all.

At least three times this year has this function of interpreter fallen upon Mr. Asquith-more than three, in truth, but in three instances more conspicuously than in others; of which the latest was yesterday. The other two were recent enough and remarkable enough to be in everybody's memory. Seldom has the House of Commons known a more veritable sensation than when Mr. Asquith, speaking as a Minister of the Crown, and in words binding upon the whole Government, declared that the Irish dynamiters should not be released so long as this Government was in power.

If the interest of that moment was not paralleled, it was approached when he defended his action as Home Secretary in the Featherstone and Ackton riots. The police and military had been called out, men had been killed, and, as I said yesterday in considering the Miners' War, the Home Secretary had been accused of siding with the employers against the miners. He spoke then, as he had spoken before, with a dignity and authority which delighted the House and confounded his accusers, or ought to have confounded them. Denying that he had sided with the employers, he asserted his right and his duty to side with law and order; to enforce the one and preserve the other. He said again

So long as I am responsible, not only to the Sovereign, but to the people of the country for the proper use of the executive forces which the law places at the disposal of the administration, riot and disorder shall not be allowed to prevail.

In America, where, though sometimes rather late in the day, the executive forces are used freely, such a declaration may not seem extraordinary, or even notable. But how do you suppose it is received here? I quote a sentence from the journal which, ably and widely circulated as it is, has to be described as the organ of Socialistic anarchy in England. "The

Chronicle." What we want to know is not (in sonorous commonplace) that lawlessness and disorder cannot be permitted in the abstract, but whether Mr. Asquith considers, in the concrete, that even a disorderly crowd of half-starved miners should be shot at by soldiery.

I can imagine that Mr. Asquith would like nothing better than to reply to that question. He would say-it is deducible from what he has said already-that if miners, whether halfstarved or not, try to destroy life and property and do this in such numbers as defy the police, then they should be shot at by soldiery. "They are not the true friends of labor," said Mr. Asquith at Glasgow, "who would associate the cause of labor with lawlessness and disorder." They certainly are not, but among them must be reckoned the powerful and not always scrupulous journal already named.

That, however, for immediate political purposes is less significant than Mr. Asquith's new gloss on Mr. Gladstone's Edinburgh declaration about the work of next session. Mr. Gladstone said that the Home Rule bill which has foundered in the waves during the present year would emerge and reappear next year. This is Mr. Asquith's version, and he goes on to remark that some people appear to suppose this tantamount to a declaration that the bill would be reintroduced next season in the House of Commons. Oh, no, says this intropid young man. It does not mean that at all. Such a notion is "entirely destitute of any foundation." Home Rule is to be kept alive. It is "the first and most important of duties." But the Prime Minister and his party must have a large discretion, and next session is to be a British session. Such is Mr. Asquith's interpretation of Mr. Gladstone's rhetorical announcement. Such also is his answer to Mr. Redmond, whom he describes as an extreme politician, using wolent language